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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-169  
Wednesday  
31 August 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-169

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### SADC Official Discusses Lesotho Situation

MB3008183194 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 30 Aug 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Lesotho is coming in for flack from all quarters since King Letsie III has suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, and sacked Ntsu Mokhehle's elected government nearly two weeks ago. Presidents Mandela, Mugabe, and Masire told him in no uncertain terms to change his mind, but the appointed prime minister, Hae Phoofolo, says there is no way Ntsu Mokhehle will be restored, that is in face of condemnation yesterday from the regional SADC [Southern African Development Community] summit in Gaborone urging the king to reinstate the government immediately. SADC is usually involved in promoting economic development in southern Africa. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked SADC spokesman Kgosinkwe Moesi why they were now involving themselves in political issues.

[Begin recording] [Moesi] Well, I wouldn't necessarily say a political line, but I would say it did state very clearly certain principles which the organization stands for and is prepared to ensure that all member states stand by those principles, democracy, respect for humans being one of them.

[Ohene] Do you think you are in danger, say, of being accused of interfering in the internal affairs of member states?

[Moesi] Not at all, because we are a collective; member states of SADC are a collective. In essence we are all saying, for the better governance of all, better security of all, we must act as a collective, and SADC is indeed entitled to advise and ensure that there is peace and stability in its member states.

[Ohene] I think you went beyond advising, didn't you? So, exactly who represented Lesotho at this meeting?

[Moesi] Lesotho was represented by the legitimate government of his majesty in the person of the prime minister, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle.

[Ohene] But did you have two delegations trying to represent Lesotho?

[Moesi] I wouldn't say we had two delegations. I would accept and acknowledge that somebody did come, an honorable gentleman did come who wished to participate in the meeting, but the situation was explained and he was not able therefore to participate.

[Ohene] But what are you going to do if the king should stick to what he says—that Mr. Mokhehle is no longer the prime minister; what are you proposing to do?

[Moesi] Well, at this stage we do not have a blueprint for what to do next, but I believe there will be a lot of consultation and with the people in Lesotho, other political parties, the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], the other governments of the region—there will be a lot of consultations. At the end of the day there has to be consensus of whatever actions the region deems appropriate to rescue the situation, but at this stage I cannot say what that action will be, but a consensus surely will emerge. [end recording]

### Malawi President Addresses SADC Summit

MB3008174294 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] President Bakili Muluzi of Malawi says SADC [Southern African Development Community] as a family grouping must now look outward and find ways of promoting continental interaction as a long-term goal.

Giving a speech at the closing session of the SADC summit in Gaborone yesterday, Mr. Muluzi said SADC member states are aware that success in achieving the goal of economic development will depend on sustained peace and security, as well as political stability within individual member states. He said for this reason, SADC praise for the success of the initiatives aimed at finding a mutually acceptable and effective solution to the conflict in Angola. [sentence as heard]

Mr. Muluzi regretted the recurrence of instability in Lesotho, saying it threatens peace in that country and the region as a whole.

He said SADC has made achievements in transport, communications, agriculture, livestock development, trade, industry, and energy. Mr. Muluzi said these achievements alone will be meaningless if SADC did not make efforts to develop at the same time a culture of democracy, peace, and security in the region.

**Burundi****European Union To Supply Aid If Security Guaranteed***AB3008183094 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Bujumbura, Aug 30 (AFP)—The European Union (EU) will provide assistance to Burundi provided that adequate security can be guaranteed, the German head of a visiting EU delegation said here.

Hans-Peter Repnik, Bonn's secretary of state for development, late Monday [29 August] said the EU wanted to move from supplying purely humanitarian aid to helping with reconstruction, but stability had first to be assured.

Burundi has the same population mix of majority Hutus and minority Tutsis as neighbouring Rwanda, which plunged into an ethnic bloodbath in April after Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a suspicious plane crash.

Recent clashes notably in northern Burundi and a wave of killings in October after a thwarted coup bid in which the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, was assassinated have sparked fears of further violence here.

The "troika" from Germany, Greece and France—present, immediate past and future holders of the EU's revolving six-month presidency—was received Monday by interim president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and was scheduled to leave Tuesday.

The delegation will also visit Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire.

Ntibantunganya, the speaker of parliament, again called on his tiny central African nation's political parties to agree on setting up a new government and choosing a new president.

Ndadaye's successor, Cyprien Ntaryamira, was killed April 6 in the same crash as Habyarimana.

**Rwanda****Security Said Restored in Ruhengeri***EA3008162594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Insecurity no longer prevails in Ruhengeri Prefecture, except for a few isolated cases reported in some areas. Our Ruhengeri correspondent has reported some cases of aggression in the (Kinigi) Forest. Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias] from Zaire have been infiltrating the region, looting people's property, and sometimes (?killing) people. The military authorities are doing their best to contain the situation, but regrettably the judiciary is not yet operational.

Regarding refugees, our correspondent has informed us that most of the people of Ruhengeri have returned home. Only criminals fearing justice at home are still in foreign countries. [passage omitted]

**Attacks on Refugees in Zaire Camps Noted***EA3008164194 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] The security situation in the refugee camps at Goma and Bukavu is bad, with people falling victim every day to barbarous acts by former government soldiers and Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia]. For example, three people were killed yesterday in Goma and another was killed at the Bukavu refugee camp. Not only are Rwandan refugees in the camps victims of the former government soldiers and Interahamwe, but even staff from the humanitarian organizations are threatened. According to UNHCR spokesman Mr. (Ron Edmund), former government soldiers and Interahamwe, armed with machetes—notably in Bukavu—nearly lynched a number of UNHCR, (?Medecins Sans Frontieres), and international rescue committee members. Many humanitarian organizations are complaining that acts of intimidation and terrorism are being perpetrated by former government soldiers and Interahamwe militiamen against refugees who want to go home and against the staffs of the humanitarian organizations.

**Zaire****Expert-Level Talks Held With Rwanda in Goma***AB3008213094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Zairian and Rwandan delegations of experts resumed their meeting today in Goma, the capital of the Nord-Kivu Region. They will continue their deliberations tomorrow, as they did not complete them today.

Meanwhile, Rwandan Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga arrived in Goma this afternoon. It is tomorrow that—if the experts succeed in completing their deliberations—Zairian and Rwandan ministers will sign a communiqué that will sanction the Goma talks.

**Ministers Again Postpone Meeting***AB3008154594 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Goma, Zaire, Aug 30 (AFP)—Rwandan and Zairean Government ministers on Tuesday [30 August] again postponed a planned meeting on Rwandan refugees and their safety in camps here, Zairean officials said here.

The meeting will take place on Thursday once experts from both countries have completed talks to draw up proposals to be ratified by the ministers, members of the Zairean delegation said.

Representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are involved in the talks, which concern between 600,000 and 800,000 Rwandans in camps in the Goma and Bukavu regions north and south of Lake Kivu in eastern Zaire.

UNHCR representative Ray Wilkinson said the discussions should lead to a full agreement on the voluntary repatriation of refugees, whom both the new government in Kigali and UN agencies are keen to see go home when their fears have been quelled.

Among the refugees are extremist militias from the Hutu majority and about 30,000 former government troops who have been spreading propaganda that people will be harmed by the government installed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in Kigali in July if they return.

The RPF wants to put on trial several thousand people whom it accuses of the genocide of up to a million Tutsis and Hutu opponents after the death of Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious plane crash on April 6, but has pledged that there will be no summary reprisals.

A Rwandan delegation member said experts were currently focussing "above all on easing administrative formalities for the return home of these people."

The UNHCR said some 140,000 people had gone home, but that the number of returnees had fallen off over recent weeks to some 3,000 per day from a previous 5,000.

UNHCR officials blame violence and threats against the refugees from Hutu hardliners, former administrators and soldiers, for the decline in the numbers of those willing to go home.

The Zairean Government is represented in Goma by Justice and Defence Ministers Gerard Kamenda and Admiral Muvua Mudima, who on Thursday are due formally to meet Rwandan Interior Minister Seth Sedashonga.

Rwandan delegates said two other government ministers from Kigali would also attend the talks, but did not name them, except to rule out a visit by Defence Minister and head of the victorious RPF Paul Kagame.



## Eritrea

### Isayas Urges Defense of Peace in Anniversary Message

EA3108104794 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] President Isayas Afewerki has sent a message of congratulations to all Eritreans on the occasion of the 1 September anniversary of the start of the Eritrean armed struggle which will be marked tomorrow.

In his message the president stated that the Eritrean people had launched the armed struggle not only to defend the country from Ethiopian colonialism, but also from the foreign collaborators with the colonial regime and traitors and to combat the famine and drought which had been threatening the country.

He said the 30 years of struggle for independence were bitter, although they may look simple now that the years of agony are over and peace and stability have been attained. He said that while war is arduous and evil, building a nation in a peaceful atmosphere is also not a simple task. To destroy and demolish is very simple, but to build and maintain is very hard. So patience, tolerance and strength will be required during the reconstruction period. We should work hard to revive and strengthen the economy, so that our country can compete with others.

The president took the opportunity to call on every Eritrean to shoulder his responsibility to defend the prevailing peace which was brought about by heavy sacrifice, so that those who are greedy and against peace cannot disrupt it.

## Ethiopia

### Council of Ministers Adopts National Budget

EA3108091994 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers has received a national draft budget totalling 9.9 billion birr for 1994-95 and decided to pass it to the Council of Representatives for adoption. The Council of Ministers adopted the budget after extensive discussion of the drafts of the recurrent and development budgets and briefings from senior officials of the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Amanuel Abdisa has the details:

[Begin Amanuel recording] It was learned that the 1994-95 budget was based on the state of the country's economic development, production and service activities, economic policy and relevant amendments and their implications, together with the international economic situation and in accordance with the call passed to regional administrations and central offices and their

subsequent budget proposals arrived at after consultations with officials at various levels. It was also learned that those who planned the budget participated jointly more effectively than ever before. The implementation of this planned budget would render the efforts being made to reconstruct the economy and improve the standard of living successful.

The draft budget for 1994-95 exceeds the 1993-94 budget which totalled 8.4 billion birr, by over 18.4 percent. Of the budget's total, 5.369 billion birr will be recurrent expenditure, while the remaining 4.590 billion birr will be spent on development.

Preparations for the budget which started in 1993 through the federal system of government continued with increased vigor in 1994 and were devolved to the center and to the national regions. Thus, according to the plan, 6.290 billion birr or 63.8 percent of the total budget will devolve to the center, while 3.660 billion birr or 36.2 percent will be allocated to the regions. The central government will be allocated 3.300 billion birr or 61.5 percent of the recurrent budget, while the regions will receive 2.06 billion birr or 38.5 percent. The share of the regions during the fiscal year is relatively lower only because it was decided that certain administrative and general service expenditure, including defense, should be covered by the central government. Conversely, of the 1.750 billion birr budgeted for economic and social services, the regions will receive 1.3 billion birr or 70 percent, this showing that the regions were given great attention.

Of the total development budget adopted by the council, 3.6 billion birr or 78.3 percent was allocated to the completion of existing projects, while the remaining 1 billion birr or 21.7 percent was allocated to new projects and programs.

As regards budget allocations to economic sectors, the agricultural and natural resources sectors being the backbone of the economy will receive 22.3 percent, while the roads, transport communications, energy, education and health sectors, which have a great bearing on the expansion of basic development infrastructure, will receive 53.2 percent. This shows that the budget has been prepared in accordance with the country's general development strategy as approved by the council.

The greater part of the development budget will be directed towards the repayment of loans and grants and is covered by the (?counterpart) fund [preceding two words in English]. This shows that the budget is dependent on foreign aid. Currently, the country cannot carry out its activities without foreign aid and loans. There is accordingly no alternative to the proper implementation of the loans and grants secured for the purpose they are intended for and to alleviate the loan burden, the council emphasized.

Revenue from income tax received both by the central government and the regional administrations will be

increased by strengthening trade. More excise and sales tax will be collected from locally produced goods. There will also be income generated from the enhanced foreign investment planned for 1994-95. It is expected that 5.390 billion birr will thereby accrue and this will cover the recurrent expenditure.

In its extensive discussions on the implementation of the budget, the need for follow up and assessment of implementation was taken into account. The need for strengthened continuation of the follow up system set up by the prime minister's office and the Economic Planning Ministry was noted and a directive was issued to every central office to create such a system and speedily carry out its practical implementation. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers adopted the 9.9 billion birr draft budget in its 75th extraordinary meeting held on 26 August. [end recording]

### Uganda

#### Foreign Minister, U.S. Envoy to Sudan Hold Talks

EA3008190794 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] The second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, has received President Bill Clinton's special envoy to Sudan, Mrs. Melissa Wells, who called on him at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters in Kampala. Dr. Ssemogerere and the envoy discussed matters of bilateral interest and also reviewed the socio-political situation in Sudan. They also reviewed the situations in Ethiopia and Zaire and UN assistance to the region.

#### Rebels Reportedly Obtaining Landmines From Sudan

AB3008180794 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] Kampala, Aug 30 (AFP)—Eight people died and 14 others were injured when a vehicle they were travelling in hit a landmine laid by rebels operating in northern Uganda, NEW VISION newspaper reported here on Tuesday [30 August].

The official daily said the pick-up vehicle carrying traders and merchandise to a market hit the mine on Saturday at Lakwat Omer in Gulu District. The explosion killed seven women and a man instantly.

But the 14 injured were rescued by people aboard a passing train, which rushed them to Lira District Hospital, about 100 kilometres (63 miles) further north.

The landmines are said to be part of the weaponry the insurgents allegedly acquired recently from the Sudanese Army currently engaged in a military offensive against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels in southern Sudan, the paper said.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels, led by former Roman Catholic catechist Joseph Kony, have recently intensified guerrilla operations against Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) forces, heightening a wave of fear among residents in northern Uganda, whom they have warned not to travel.

"One of our commandments forbids people to travel by road and using automobiles," a leaflet issued by the rebels recently warned.

Two weeks ago, the rebels picked up five people from a market in the area and had their legs placed on logs and smashed with axes because they had flouted one of Kony's 10 commandments, which forbids riding bicycles.

The rebels, who believe that one day they will take over the reigns of power in Kampala and institute a "Bible-oriented" administration, have set ablaze cars travelling on routes within their operating areas, abducting people and looting missions and homes.

Their operations at one time forced relief agencies, currently feeding some 250 Sudanese refugees in makeshift camps in northern Uganda, to suspend their food deliveries due to insecurity.

One June 23, the LRA rebels killed three drivers of the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and then burned five trucks which were in a convoy to deliver relief food to refugee camps in the region.

The Ugandan Government has yet to make a statement on the latest attack.

**Mandela Proposes New Forum in Speech to Business Group***MB3108081594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2231 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Address by President Nelson Mandela to the South African Chamber of Business banquet in Johannesburg on 30 August, from the SAPA PR wire service]

[Text] Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to find myself tonight in the midst of a cheerful gathering. I do realise that I am surrounded by serious business people. But I imagine that the convivial atmosphere here is not entirely unconnected with the number of new highs in listed share prices.

I must therefore assume that your affairs are beginning to prosper, and I am delighted that this should be so. We have all worked hard—in government and outside—to ensure a smooth transition so that the country could flourish; and it is stimulating and reassuring to see these early signs of progress.

The new positive signs of recovery strengthen me in my fundamental optimism about the future of our nation. I am certain it has the same effect on you; and we all know that such a positive spirit is essential if we are going to have more investment, higher growth and more jobs. Of course there are those who prefer to explore the darker scenarios and to test our faith with their scepticism. They point out that there are people whose expectations have assumed inflated dimensions and who may react badly when these are not immediately satisfied. To this, one could respond that this fairly describes those speculating on the imminent abolition of the finrand [financial rand]. I do not expect these speculators to turn nasty when they find that it can only be done in an orderly process over time. The same is true in other cases.

I am sure that was not the example that you would have chosen to illustrate this particular danger. But I chose it because it suits this audience. It emphasises the fact that the government's approach to the functioning of the economy is essentially similar to its approach to its tasks in general.

The government of national unity is committed to act methodically and wisely in finding a truly optimum path for the achievement of each of the objectives which together make up our goal of a better life for all in this country. Yet some of these optimum paths are hard to find. Looking at the government's own situation first, we have inherited what has been described as 'a fiscal mess'. Its elements are: consumption expenditure that is too high for the size of our economy; taxation that is higher than international norms; and a level of borrowing which is unacceptable.

We have, in drafting the current budget, adopted a policy which addresses all these three elements. But there are a number of reasons why progress will be slower than we would have liked. Like all very large organisations, the government machine grinds at a slow pace. For us, this is complicated by the birth pains of the new provinces and

the death throes of old apartheid creations. To this has been added the task of absorbing new personnel in various services and changing spending priorities in line with the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]; while observing the constitutional safeguards for all employees. These realities, however, do not deter us. We plan to keep the line of expenditure at its present level in real terms in the future. Of course there might be a degree of slippage in the first year or two. But plans are in place to minimise this and to neutralise its adverse effect on the progressive reduction of the deficit. All future budgets will take their expenditure cue from the original line, not to be adjusted upwards to accommodate any slippage. In due course, we shall prevail.

When we do, assuming quite modest growth of the economy in the meantime, we shall be well on the way to correcting our major fiscal defects. You do not need to be told what favourable terms in monetary and exchange rate policies will result from this basic act of self-discipline.

There are those in business who elect to disbelieve this scenario. Our best, and indeed only, answer to such scepticism will have to lie in our performance. A little more confidence, though, in the bona fides of our intentions, as well as our determination to attain them, would stand our country in good stead.

I wish to emphasise once more that no departmental policy will be approved by cabinet if it does not come to terms with affordability within the constraints of the overall policy I have outlined.

Ladies and gentlemen, the ultimate justification for the pain we are putting the public sector through is the scope which it creates for steadily meeting the basic needs of especially the poor. A central requirement in this regard is a more and more vigorous private sector. But public sector discipline is only necessary and not a sufficient condition for satisfactory economic growth. Without strong entrepreneurial action on your part, our bid for a high growth-rate and developing economy will be stillborn.

Where government can, we will try to create the opportunities. If there are difficulties which we can help remove, we will do so. But we can't do the business of business. That is your job, and it has to be tackled with gusto.

To quote but one example: early this year, the United States granted us admission to their generalised system of preferences, giving us a favourable export position to the U.S. market on more than 4,000 tariff classifications. Because it is in a sense a free gift it can be unilaterally cancelled. But this generally happens when the volume of our incursion gets to a level—'a danger point'—which could threaten United States producers.

The scope afforded by this window is enormous by our standards. Are we determined enough to push forward, item by item, even beyond the danger point, as some East Asian countries did? To be more direct, do you have the kind of commitment, the necessary drive, to pursue



this kind of success? Add to this, the concessions in Europe and Japan and the new opportunities in India and China. Are we geared for the effort which all this calls forth? I am sure you will respond to this need.

What, then, would be the characteristics of those who have failed to produce an adequate response in similar circumstances? Some of them are: conspicuous consumption; extreme risk—aversion; investment in real estate and the avoidance of investment in industry; export of savings to foreign banks; fear of foreign competition; lack of capital for enterprises able to compete with foreign companies; lack of entrepreneurial skills; poor attitudes for work, and a lack of innovation conducive to growth.

We all recognise how close our society has come to this unsatisfactory profile—the profile of a losing nation. Carrying through the rehabilitation needed in the public sector is going to require the necessary political will. Carrying through the dynamic action needed in the private sector is going to require the necessary entrepreneurial will. We can and must help each other. If we don't, South Africa will not succeed.

The government visualises the statutory council which is designed to build on the successes of the former NEF [National Economic Forum] and NMC [National Manpower Commission] as the meeting ground between ourselves, the private sector and labour to ensure a fruitful interface. All government economic departments—notably finance, trade and industry, reconstruction and development and labour—will be full participants.

The minister of labour will be additionally responsible to cabinet for the council's overall effectiveness. The fact that it will be regulated by statute, allowing for amendment in the light of experience, is measure of the importance which the government attaches to the work of the council.

We would of course, be naive to hope that such a council could resolve the day-to-day discord between employers and employees. The hard bargaining that is characteristic of any democracy has to continue, preferably, free of government interference. What is needed, given the challenges the nation faces, is a set of mechanisms that allow for sufficient mediation and dispute-resolution before matters come to a head.

Further, in line with the national task of deracialising South African society, deliberate efforts have to be put into ridding the workplace of any form of gender or racial discrimination. This is besides ensuring that, in the future, one would address a SACOB [South African Chamber of Business] that is reflective of the full spectrum of our rainbow nation.

In conclusion, let me address the unspoken question in all your minds. I will state it as simply as possible: "Are we going to make it?" I am sure the answer is: "Yes provided..."

To complete the answer, let me take you back to the spirit of the queues during the elections. In the midst of scepticism, we found a common activity that we all understood was important. We carried it out with a determination and dignity that astounded the world. The flame we lit then, together, continues to burn strongly. To harness the spirit that fans it, all we need to do is to work together in establishing our national objectives and accomplishing them. Make your commitment to this through sharing in the work of this new tri-partite council, by deliberately contributing to reconstruction and development, and in shaping your businesses conscious of the new challenges we face. Then we shall improve our answer to the question: "Are we going to make it?" Into a straight forward "of course".

I thank you for the opportunity to share these views with you.

#### **Government Takes 'Pragmatic' Approach to Market Economy**

*MB3108090094 Johannesburg BEELD (Business Beeld) in Afrikaans 29 Aug 94 p 2*

[Comment by Christo Volschenk]

[Text] Before the election it was difficult to pin down the ANC on the details of its economic policy. In front of business leaders ANC members "spoke about a market related economy" and in front of the poor they propagated greater state intervention. The Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) gives the state a very important role in the economy, but even this document acknowledges in certain places the important role of a successful market related economy. The ANC insisted that it did not support any definite ideology and that it has a pragmatic approach to the formulation of policies. Under the circumstances business had no way out but to wait and see what the ANC would do when it came into power.

Over the last few weeks senior government spokesmen announced several steps and made statements supporting free market principles and economic growth. In isolation these are probably not sensational but when put together they show a government which believes far more in the free market than it would admit even now. In reality, the government's "free market petticoat" sticks out more and more these days—maybe too frequently for some in the ANC. For this reason Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo had to differentiate between the sale of state assets and privatization. To sell state assets like land and buildings is not privatization, according to him.

Other statements revealing the government's "free-market petticoat" include: Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel's promise that the government's trade and industry policy will be competitive. He also emphasized that the government should create just the right environment for the business community and labor to prosper, and then for government to stand aside. Mr.

Manuel is in favor of a stronger competitive environment to encourage "the more effective functioning of market forces." Last week he told the clothing and textile industry in Durban that it cannot expect any more "protection of tariffs on demand" because "excessive protection would lead to a lack of competition."

In the Standing Committee on Trade and Industry ANC members called for the deregulation of the liquor industry. Even here greater competition was mentioned as a motivating force. Yesterday, only a single MP objected to the Standing Committee on Trade and Industry about the proposed plan to lower tariffs by the Council on Trade and Tariffs. Both Naidoo and Alec Erwin, deputy finance minister, repeatedly state that fiscal discipline is a precondition for success. In this regard their approach is in accordance with the IMF and with the governments of the more successful Western economies.

Two days ago ANC parliamentarian Mr. M. Msimang repeatedly warned in his address to Parliament about excessive economic regulation. "A point could be reached where health and security regulations are so strict that they could choke the economy. A balance should be found," according to him. Spokesmen mentioned on more than one occasion that nationalization is no longer an option. The Department of Trade and Industry is working on ways to encourage foreign investment in South Africa. In the budget provision is made for a lowering of up to 35 percent tax for companies and the removal of surcharges on imported capital goods to encourage overseas investors.

There was nothing to suggest that Reserve Bank President Chris Stals is being bullied by the new government when he delivered his address at the bank's Annual General Meeting. These are just a few examples. Up until now financial markets were very skeptical about the economic path being followed by government. The fact that people like Mr. Erwin are senior members of the South African Communist Party does not exactly improve the situation. However, there is no doubt—in fact the evidence is piling up—that the government is following a pragmatic and balanced approach to a market related economy.

#### **Meyer: Local Elections No Later Than October 1995**

*MB3108083994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] Local government elections should be held no later than October next year. This has been decided by the minister for provincial affairs and constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, and the MEC's [member of executive council] for local government of the nine provinces. They agreed at a meeting in Cape Town that a framework should be established to provide for the elections. The recommendation is to be submitted to the cabinet for approval. The group decided that each province should take its own decisions on mayoral elections.

#### **Transvaal Association Views Local Election Participation**

*MB3108103394 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 31 Aug 94 p 4*

[Report by Ger van der Westhuizen]

[Text] Potchefstroom—The chances are strong that the Transvaal Municipal Association [TMA] will participate in the coming municipal elections, despite the fact that the body did not express an opinion regarding participation in elections for local government when it held its 91st congress over the weekend.

Several speakers at the congress, who included Conservative Party [CP] and Afrikaner National Front leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, however, voiced the view that this election should be postponed until 1999 when there will be more clarity about self-determination for Afrikaners.

Another view is that the constitutional framework within which the elections are going to be held ought to be worked out first so that people will know what they are voting for.

The CP leader in the Pretoria City Council, Mr. Paul Fouche, who has been elected the new president of the TMA, told BEELD that his observation in the "walkways" indicate that TMA members expect that there has to be participation in the elections.

Prof. Ben van der Berg, previous TMA president, said on Saturday in his president's address that he is in favor of participation.

According to Mr. Fouche, the much spoken about articles 7.1 (b) and 7.1 (c) of the transitional law for local authorities is only valid for the pre-transitional phase, after which the election will follow to bring about a permanent order.

Mr. Fouche said that "Purposefully Forward With Tolerance" will be the motto during his term in office. "We must ensure an orderly government at local level, and render affordable services to taxpayers. If a government at local level falls, the whole government dispensation in the country would also collapse. We also have to be tolerant to the demands of the people who are currently governing. Lately I have been noticing tolerance from the side of the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] and South African National Civics Organization."

The TMA amended its constitution during the weekend's congress so that it could become a national, rather than a provincial union.

Local authorities in other parts of the country can join the TMA as individuals or as authorities forming an own association and then affiliating to the TMA. However, the name TMA will be retained.

#### **Black Farmers Union Criticizes Land Tax Proposal**

*MB310810494 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Aug 94 p 3*

[Report by Louise Cook]

[Text] The black farming sector has joined the row surrounding the proposed introduction of a rural land tax, claiming that Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom has broken pre-election agreements on land ownership. The row follows Hanekom's suggesting introducing a rural land tax of between 1 percent and 2 percent. In an angry response to the announcement, organised agriculture called for Hanekom's dismissal.

National African Farmers' Union president Matome Maponya said his union had an agreement with the ANC that the 1,000 farmers renting state land in the former homelands from the now defunct State Trust Corporation would be given the option of buying the land. The land was still in the hands of the state, and he accused the Minister of dodging the issue.

The already overburdened farmers rejected a rural land tax, said Maponya. Productive farmers should be given incentives rather than be taxed to encourage more productive use. Maponya slammed the Minister for not making a commitment on these issues.

SA Agricultural Union president Boet Fourie said the proposed tax could not be justified in terms of providing services for rural communities. Farmers, unlike city dwellers who paid taxes for electricity and other municipal services, provided their own services and bought electricity direct from ESKOM [Electricity Supply Commission].

The Transvaal Agricultural Union and the Northern Cape Agricultural Union said the recovery of the country's economy depended largely on the recovery of agriculture. The proposed tax would simply put further financial pressure on farmers. The Northern Cape union's president Stoffel Lombard said the introduction of such a tax did not fall under the Minister's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, Finance Department head of intergovernmental financial research Collin Donian said the issue of a rural tax was investigated last year under the then Agriculture Deputy Minister Tobie Meyer. The department had recommended a rural tax only for generating revenue for local purposes. The precise net yield of the tax was not determined, nor was the cost of collection.

Agriculture Department Economics Director Ben van Wyk, who also served on the committee, said the department supported the recommendation that the tax be introduced at local government level only. Experience elsewhere in the world had shown taxation for the purpose of redistribution of land did not work. Hanekom said the after consulting Finance Minister Derek Keys, a committee would meet interested parties and make recommendations before the year's end.

#### **White Farmers Say Union Turning Against Them**

MB3008160294 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19-25 Aug 94 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Many Orange Free State farmers can leave and those who lose their farms can emigrate to the Congo. This is the shocking view of Orange Free State Agricultural Union [OFSAU] President Pieter Gous.

Dr. Gous has turned completely against white farmers—this seems to be the general conclusion reached by many delegates who attended the annual OFSAU congress last week in Bloemfontein.

After he announced at a National Maize Producers Organization congress how strongly opposed he was to the ANC, and after his condemnation of national leaders who allowed themselves to be coaxed by the ANC's superficial reconciliatory talks, at last week's OFSAU congress he made a turnabout by moving in right behind the ANC. He accepted in principle the ANC's policy of redistribution of land and agreed to a joint ANC-OFSAU commission to determine how best to implement it.

The ANC's provincial minister of agriculture, Cas Human, explained in very clear terms that the ANC was determined to replace 3,000 of the 7,000 white farmers in the Orange Free State with blacks who, like the white farmers, had to be recognized as "commercial" farmers.

At the same time, Gous by implication advised that white farmers who were driven from their farms as a result of ANC policy were to be resettled in the Congo. The Zairean Government under President Mobutu offered the Afrikaner Homeland Council a piece of land 50 km wide to resettle landless Afrikaner farmers. Sources in Zaire and the Congo, however, say the area in question is malaria infested and lacks any infrastructure.

There is great dismay among farmers about the direction in which Gous wants to take the Orange Free State farmers. The recent congress was so shocked by the unexpected somersault from its president that hardly any discussions followed. The reaction to come from farmers will automatically place pressure on Gous' position.

Before then the status of farmers will weaken even further and serious thought will have to be given to the creation of new options, it is being said.

The climax of the Bloemfontein congress was the proposal by the chairman of the OFSAU's water affairs committee, Roelf Martins, that farmers must be encouraged to employ only whites to make up the work force on farms.

He said whites could very well own the farms, but the land in reality belonged to those who occupied it. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] will come forward with demands for blacks relating to wages, and, considering the financial straits in which the farmers increasingly find themselves, it would be better for them to employ trained and experienced white farmers who have lost their farms as farm hands. The formation of a corps of white farm workers also could mean a lot to local communities and their churches, schools, and businesses, Martins said. The proposal also had been strongly supported by Johannes van den Berg, the manager of Afrikaner People's



Aid 2000, who advocated that OFSAU form a committee to promote the employment of whites as farm workers. The OFSAU's executive committee, on the congress' instruction, took the matter further and decided to appoint a committee at its next meeting to explore the new approach's implications.

### Columnist Sees 'False Sense of Reassurance' in Country

MB3008201894 Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans 19-25 Aug 94 p 2

[From the "Perspective" column by Gawie]

[Text] Various assessments of President Mandela's government after 100 days have been made. There seems to be general satisfaction in liberal circles with the way things have gone, although there those in these same circles who also note signs of great concern, the worst of them being the state of insecurity in the country, and of course, their own material positions.

After the Kriegler fiasco subsided—the holding of the elections, the voting—a deadly silence, which made every media person gasp for breath, descended upon the political scene. There was literally no news to report. This silence continued for 100 days.

That is exactly what soothed the public into some false sense of reassurance. If this is how it is going to go in the new South Africa, people reasoned, then it will not be all that bad.

Already, however, the flashes of what can be expected under a Mandela government are starting to become evident. Three issues in particular have become subjects for discussion. The announcement of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] plan was an indication that the whites would have to support blacks in a welfare state. Prosecution of whites through a commission of truth has become a reality. Then there is the unrest prevalent in the country. The new South Africa has brought no peace. Law and order has collapsed even more than under the De Klerk regime. Labor unrest has become part of our daily existence. And unrest stemming from unfulfilled promises has led the black community to doubt whether the Mandela regime is in anyway an improvement on the De Klerk government.

The expectations initiated by a new black government in South Africa have been sky high. The blacks literally expected that heaven would descend on earth. Nothing came of it. After the government began going about its operations, the promises also did not stop. What particularly attracted the public's attention were the promises of thousands of houses which would be built for squatters. Joe Slovo, the Jewish communist, is the one who handles this portfolio in Parliament. These promises led to unprecedented optimism among blacks.

The competition related to the building of houses, however, had another facet. PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale also made some

outrageous promises regarding houses in the region. It led to conflict between Slovo and Sexwale, and it was the first visible sign of a split in ANC ranks. Eventually the cracks were sealed, but they are still there. Meanwhile, all that remains are the expectations. No houses have yet been built, and time is running out.

One of the factors these house builders completely ignored is the putting up of an infrastructure so as to be able to build these houses. It had initially been said that the building of houses would at the same time solve the unemployment crisis among blacks. With full production at all levels, thousands of people would be provided with jobs. But this is exactly where the hitch lies—or will lie. There has to be cement. There has to be bricks. There has to be timber. And these have to be brought to the building sites. The infrastructure to cater for this does not exist. It is not just a matter of the builder picking up his trowel and starting to build. No, there are many other things which have to be provided first. Then there have to be trained builders to carry out the job. They do not exist. To start now training those who must build the proposed thousands of houses cannot happen overnight.

The only conclusion one can arrive at is that a whole lot of promises were made before a thorough feasibility study had been carried out. The RDP plan for housing is unplanned and not practical.

Moreover, the black worker had thought that the new South Africa would immediately ensure an improvement in his material position. It did not, and so the strikes began. The white employer, mainly the Jew, is reluctant to meet all the demands. He says he does not have the money to do it. The black worker does not believe him.

The black trade union then saw the chance to exploit these disgruntled workers for its own political gain. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], in particular, makes of the situation a bone of contention to test the power of the new government. A political power struggle then developed between the black government and the black trade union. The fact is, somewhere along the road the second revolution will start. Then the hardened communist will take over government. Then there will be no place for moderate black leaders. These strikes are merely paving the way for such a revolution. No wonder settlements cannot be reached easily. It is part of the power game.

It has a further effect. The rich people and the industrialists were hoping to get financial support from abroad. With labor unrest reaching its current proportions, however, that possibility is fading quickly. Foreign investors are not interested in investing their money in an unstable country like South Africa. The already weak economy, therefore, will remain weak. The 3 percent growth predicted has already gone out the back door. The economic picture is looking progressively gloomier.

Pre-election violence has escalated. Policemen, especially, get murdered just as easily as before the election.

Farmers are just as unsafe as before. Barbarism has become part of South African society.

Car-jackings have increased and become more dangerous. Interesting, however, is the observation that hijackers target this new government. So far cars belonging to seven black members of the new government have been hijacked. Perhaps the black thieves maintain that these cars have been acquired free of charge anyway, and that they can be replaced free of charge as well.

The only positive deed performed by this new government was to thoroughly take care of its own remuneration packages. Politicians' salaries have been increased unfairly. Even their staff would be taken care of were it not for the overwhelming public outcry against the practice.

Furthermore, the new authority has begun an active onslaught against the Afrikaner. His language is in danger. The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] is leading the onslaught. The Truth Commission is proof that this onslaught has wider connotations.

If there is one element, however, that has totally failed the test of the 100 days then it is Mr. de Klerk. For most of the time he could not be reached. He had gone to lick his wounds in his Spanish villa. There is great dissatisfaction in his own ranks that he could just disappear from the scene at such a crucial stage and allow matters to go their own way. He could definitely have been something of the past were it not for the fact that there was no one stronger than him to replace him. The "National" Party is faced with a survival crisis.

Regarding Mandela, it has been said that he displays "good statesmanship." The opposite is true. He is supposed to be an executive president. He is not filling this role at all. He creates the impression of a ceremonial head who only carries out routine functions, and therefore stays out of the trenches of the political struggle. In this way he is not controversial, he does not do anything that will anger anybody; he is powerless and without deeds.

Sooner or later his own followers will go against him as he does nothing. The failure to fulfill promises will come down on his head. The radicals, in particular, want action. Then he will have to face the consequences.

#### South African Press Review for 31 Aug

MB3108112894

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Illegal Immigrants—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 August in a page 12 editorial notes that

President Clinton "has slammed the door against a renewed flood of Cubans: the Coast Guard is repatriating the unwelcome prospective immigrants. Now that the Cold War is over, the Cuban refugees have lost their attraction, and U.S. opinion is not exactly in favour of allowing more huddled masses on to the mainland. The new South Africa faces its own problems of illegal immigration, and might draw a lesson from the American experience. What is politically expedient at any one time, but is not based on sound principle, is probably not the correct basis for policy."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Oil Company's Business Decisions—The oil company Engen, which took over service stations from the disinvesting Mobil a few years back, "is looking closely at the viability of more than 300 outlets, which it plans to close down if they cannot make any money," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 August. "There is a natural concern about the loss of jobs this may mean, though the extent of likely job losses in the event of this and other consequences of deregulation is a matter of speculation only. Nevertheless, the National Union of Metalworkers of SA is threatening to call on government to nationalise Engen if the company goes through with its plan. Such statements may not warrant much attention, except that they tend to be taken seriously by union members, foreign investors and already jittery markets." BUSINESS DAY says Engen is "entitled to rationalise its business as it sees fit, in the light of the consequences for itself, its customers and its employees."

#### SOWETAN

RSA Joins SADC—South Africans "should not be too starry-eyed" about joining the Southern African Development Community, SADC, says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 31 August. The paper warns that the SADC "will be fooling itself if it thinks things will simply carry on as before. It has not achieved much since its inception. As an organisation founded to limit the excesses of the old South Africa, SADC will have to be restructured now that the new South Africa is in the fold. South Africa's entry, as the most economically advanced in the region, is bound to put a few noses out of joint." South Africa should guard against the "high expectations that southern African countries have of this country. SA is waving no magic wand, and is not bearing gifts either." The country can make "one critical contribution" to "regional stability." However, "what we need is a clearer articulation of the country's foreign policy objectives. What is it that we want to achieve in the world? At the moment the policy seems to be to join anything that appeals for membership and to pay whatever dues are asked of us."

**Angola****'Relative Progress' Made at Lusaka Talks***MB3108072394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to elude the second sanctions package long promised by the UN Security Council, which was scheduled to meet today to discuss the Angolan issue. As far as is known, though, the United Nations has postponed the meeting because UNITA has threatened to abandon the Lusaka peace talks should further sanctions be imposed. UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, who is also the UNITA team's spokesman at the Lusaka talks, has promised to comment on the matter some time today. In concrete terms, the Lusaka talks have not been abandoned yet and today should see another meeting between the government and UNITA teams. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] The government and UNITA representatives are expected to return to the negotiating table this morning to continue direct talks on the new mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3, Unavem-3. Those talks began two days ago. Sources close to the talks have told Radio Angola that relative progress was made at the talks yesterday. It is thought that the government and UNITA teams will achieve consensus on the Unavem issue today. Should they manage that, the negotiators will then proceed to discuss the points concerning the role of the observers and the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM.

Meanwhile, UNITA delivered a letter to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye yesterday. The contents of the letter has not been disclosed, but sources close to the talks have said it is likely to focus on issues pertaining to UNITA's future role in government. It is worth noting that today is the deadline set by the United Nations for UNITA to reply to the mediator's proposal concerning its participation in government. UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim has promised to speak to the media some time today. [end recording]

**Valentim Refuses To Comment***MB3108125794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Report by Radio Angola correspondent Alves Antonio from Lusaka]

[Excerpt] Here in Lusaka, mystery continues to surround the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, letter which has to do with UNITA's participation in the future government of Angola. The mediating team is not saying anything to anybody. All the government team knows is through the media. Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the UNITA team to the Lusaka

talks, has declined to comment on the matter. The government team has not yet been notified about the letter which UNITA delivered to UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye yesterday. It is thought that letter focused on UNITA's participation in the country's government.

General Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government team to the talks, said that issue only concerns the mediating team and UNITA itself. He added that UNITA's participation in government is beyond dispute.

Asked to comment on that letter, now in the hands of the mediating team, Jorge Valentim, UNITA's number two man at the talks, tried to evade the question by saying he had no comments to make. However, the UNITA spokesman noted that the future of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi in Angolan society has not been defined.

Meanwhile, other reports from New York say that UNITA has dropped its demands concerning the governorship of Huambo Province. Diplomatic sources quoted by the foreign media in New York say that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi told the UN secretary general that his movement accepts the mediating team's national reconciliation proposal, but on condition only that consensus be reached before the government appoints a governor for Huambo Province.

In Angola, there has been no reaction yet concerning that matter. Sources say that UNITA's acceptance of the mediating team's proposal may have helped postpone the UN Security Council meeting on Angola and the subsequent imposition of a second sanctions package on UNITA. [passage omitted]

**More on Huambo Governorship***MB3108091794 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program presented by Ben Dutsi Malo]

[Excerpt] The rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement of Angola appears to have made a significant compromise at the ongoing peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia. The issue of who appoints the governor of the UNITA-held Huambo Province has been the main sticking point in the talks so far, but now UNITA is said to have backed down on that and agreed to consider a government-appointed governor. The United Nations Security Council is threatening to impose further sanctions on UNITA if it refuses to accept mediation proposals leading to peace in Angola and the issue will be debated by the UN Security Council this Friday [2 September]. Well, on the line to New York earlier this morning, I asked UNITA's UN representative, Marcos Samondo, what exactly his movement had agreed to compromise on.

[Begin recording] [Samondo] It appears that one of the issues that so far have been one of the stumbling blocks



have been dealt with, but in which way I really do not know. I do not have the details yet.

[Malo] And when you are talking about this one issue that has created a deadlock, which one are you talking about?

[Samondo] It may be an issue of UNITA participation in the government of national unity.

[Malo] But is it true that UNITA has decided to back down a little bit on the issue of who governs Huambo Province?

[Samondo] I haven't got any (?readout) or any detail on this issue.

[Malo] The fact is that the United Nations Security Council had actually scheduled the end of August, which is today, as the date by which they would decide to take further sanctions and action against UNITA. Do you think this situation is arising from UNITA's compromise because they fear further sanctions—or do you fear further sanctions?

[Samondo] Well, the Security Council do what they have to do. Obviously, they do not have to follow what UNITA...[pauses] UNITA has to do what they have to do and the UN Security Council also does what it has to do, so I do not think that one thing does not have to do with the other. [sentence as heard]

[Malo] But you must be, as UNITA representative at the United Nations, you must be concerned that the United Nations is going to impose further sanctions on your organization.

[Samondo] Anybody would be concerned because sanctions do not help the peace process. What is happening in Lusaka is two parties negotiating under the auspices of the United Nations and everybody trying to do their best to get the best deal out of Lusaka, to create a lasting peace in Angola and that should be, really, the (?actual) [word indistinct].

[Malo] And is it true that UNITA is threatening to withdraw from the talks?

[Samondo] I have seen various reports which indicate that an imposition of further sanctions will not be regarded favorably by UNITA.

[Malo] In other words, UNITA will do something like withdrawing from the talks?

[Samondo] I am sure that the pressure would be mounting in terms of really invalidating any more talks because, obviously, sanctions will be just another punishment on UNITA, as opposed to a real search for genuine peace and national reconciliation. A lot of people would take that view. [end recording]

But the question is: How significant is the reported UNITA compromise? I put that to our United Nations correspondent, John Line:

[Begin recording] [Line] Well, this was certainly the key issue that was holding up the negotiations and the compromise they found has certainly removed that. They now have full agreement between UNITA and the Angolan Government on the structure of a government for Angola after a peace settlement, but it still leaves quite a lot of details about the implementation of a peace settlement, how the United Nations will be involved, and so forth. I think they have actually got a lot left to talk about and we have not yet seen proved that there is the political will on both sides really to go ahead with the settlement.

[Malo] Talking about political will here, we know that today, Wednesday, the last day of August, would have paved the way for the United Nations to take action against UNITA by imposing further sanctions. Do you think this message is coming out from UNITA just because they want to avoid the United Nations imposing further sanctions?

[Line] I think that is the deep suspicion, that they are just acting at the very last minute, doing the minimum required by the United Nations to compromise and not really coming forward with a complete settlement. If you look now at how long they have been in negotiations, for over a year there must be a lack of political will power there; otherwise surely they could have agreed the details of a settlement by now. I think that applies not just to UNITA, but to both sides. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### UN Delay on Sanctions Criticized

MB3108143494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] The UN again postponed the introduction of sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], thereby endangering the legitimacy of the People's Republic of Angola's institutions. The implementation of such sanctions never hinged on the resolution of the point concerning governorship of Huambo Province, which UNITA, in an apparent gesture of goodwill, now says has been settled.

What is more, the systematic postponements of UN sanctions follow systematic disobedience by UNITA, and that is a source of compromise for the UN itself. In cases involving sovereign states—and not mere movements such as UNITA—we have seen the UN adopt harsh and inflexible stands, such as has happened in Haiti, Bosnia, and Somalia. Indications now are that dilatory policies are being followed to gain time. Meanwhile, UNITA remains unpunished and continues to systematically disobey UN recommendations.

#### MPLA Official Rejects Opposition National Conference

MB3108084294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA Party, has rejected the holding of a

national conference on reconciliation and it has advised that any issue concerning the country should be discussed at the National Assembly. MPLA Information Secretary Joao Lourenco had the following to say:

[Begin Lourenco recording] I would like to reaffirm that the opposition parties can meet whenever they please and they can call such meetings whatever they deem fit. If they think the next meeting of the opposition should be called a national conference, they are free to do so. We are not going to stand in their way. However, we would like to make it quite clear that any decisions eventually arising from that so-called national conference will not be regarded as binding by the government and even less so by the ruling party. The government and the ruling MPLA Party might have viewed such decisions as binding if they were resolutions or laws approved by the National Assembly. Otherwise, any resolutions or decisions made by that national conference will amount to a mere discussion of issues that will lead to nothing concrete because the competent authorities will not be obliged to implement them. [end recording]

#### **UNITA Reportedly Kidnaps U.S. Citizen, 4 Missionaries**

*MB3008200994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Elements belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have just kidnapped four Catholic missionaries in a surprise attack along the Luanda-Porto Amboim road in Cuanza Sul Province.

According to a government source contacted by Cuanza Sul Radio this afternoon, the missionaries were kidnapped when their vehicles were ambushed at Calele, 25 km from Porto Amboim. According to the source, it is believed that the four missionaries are Portuguese or Mexican.

Meanwhile, our reporters this afternoon contacted the Cuanza Sul Diocese. They were informed that the diocese was aware of the incident but refused to give details about the nationalities and names of the missionaries, promising to do so on a better occasion.

Apart from the four Catholic missionaries and a U.S. citizen, the Black Cockerel's men took two buses to the bush with their respective occupants and murdered more than a dozen civilians.

It will be recalled that this UNITA attack against foreign citizens comes at a time when the U.S. Government has hardened its stand against its former ally, while the Catholic Church has not yet taken any official stand on its participation in the country's pacification process as Dr. Jonas Savimbi's organization desires.

#### **Government Recaptures Belize District in Cabinda**

*MB3008202894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] While peace is being sought in Lusaka, Zambia, clashes continue inside the country. The Angolan Armed

Forces [FAA] have put an end to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] effort to continue to forcibly occupy Belize District. The government forces recaptured the district and the people already have begun to return to their homes. Our correspondent Manuel Alexandre reports from Cabinda:

The Angolan Government forces recaptured the district late yesterday morning after violent clashes in the areas of (Ngandacango) and (Mondocongue) between FAA forces and the enemy.

According to a press communique from the Cabinda Military Front, this victory by our forces is the result of the intense operational work undertaken with a view to neutralizing the enemy strategy and subsequently guaranteeing the people's security and tranquillity.

The glorious FAA forces inflicted heavy human and material losses on joint UNITA-Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave/Cabindan Armed Forces, supported by Zairian troops during the operation. Thus, Belize is once again in government hands.

#### **Lesotho**

#### **RSA, Botswana, Zimbabwe Foreign Ministers Arrive**

*MB3108101194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] Maseru Aug 31 SAPA—The foreign ministers of South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe arrived in Maseru on Wednesday [31 August] for talks with King Letsie III and deposed Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle.

The visit by Mr Alfred Nzo of South Africa, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira of Zimbabwe and Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, representing Botswana, is to follow up discussions in Pretoria last week by their respective heads of state. Those discussions resulted in an ultimatum for the king to retract his dissolution of the government of Dr Mokhehle by Thursday.

The three foreign ministers arrived in Maseru at 10.30 AM and immediately paid a courtesy call on King Letsie III at the royal palace in Maseru. They are expected to hold discussions with both the king and Dr Mokhehle at different venues before returning to their respective countries this afternoon.

#### **Prime Minister Phoofole Responds to Criticism**

*MB3108074894 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Lesotho is coming in for flack from all quarters since King Letsie III suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, and sacked Ntsu Mokhehle's elected government nearly two weeks ago. Presidents Mandela, Mugabe, and Masire told him in no uncertain terms to change his mind and gave him until this coming Thursday to do it, and yesterday the regional summit of

SADC [Southern African Development Community] also issued a hardline statement telling Lesotho to restore Ntsu Mokhehle immediately. On the line to Maseru, Peter van Velson asked the appointed prime minister, Hae Phoofolo, how he reacted to all the criticism.

[Begin recording] [Phoofolo] I can understand the condemnation in the light of the prevailing winds of change to democracy, or to democratize our institutions, particularly in Africa. So I can understand the attitude of the heads of state at the SADC conference because one wouldn't expect anything different. One wouldn't expect the heads of state to give praise or to condone a situation where one's democracy is being destroyed because we would want in the whole of the African region to see democracy prevailing.

[Velson] But sir, it wasn't a particularly democratic move for the king to oust a democratic elected government.

[Phoofolo] Well certainly it was not a democratic move, but the issue which you should understand is that this should not be viewed only from the point of view of the fact that it is not a democratic move. You must then go further to say why did it happen that way.

[Velson] And why did it happen that way?

[Phoofolo] Well, there were problems between, firstly the way the ex-prime minister ran his government, vis-a-vis his relationship with the king in terms of the constitution. I mean, the king has always complained that some of the major decisions for which he is entitled to be consulted as a head of state, in terms of the constitution of the land, he was not being consulted.

[Velson] So, sir, is there any way that King Letsie will do as the regional leaders have asked that he reverses this situation?

[Phoofolo] Well, anything is possible in politics.

[Velson] How possible is it that the king will respond to the criticism from abroad?

[Phoofolo] Well, the criticism is in fact heavy. We appreciate that the criticism is heavy. However, bearing in mind that we are a sovereign state, we would like accept any advice from our brothers, both our immediate neighbors and our far off brothers, but at the end of the day the problem is ours and we would wish if we were to be left alone to solve our internal problems because we know it better than other people.

#### **Ex-Foreign Minister Condemns Government Dissolution**

*MB3008141394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Gaborone Aug 30 SAPA—The constitutional position of the Lesotho king is such that he does not have a right to dismiss both the government and Parliament because he does not rule, he reigns, says Lesotho's ousted Foreign Minister Molapo Qobela.

Mr Qobela, who served under Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle's government, said on Tuesday [30 August] morning all concerned agreed King Letsie III acted unconstitutional by deposing the democratically elected government of the Basotholand Congress Party, Botswana's BOPA news agency reported.

He said King Letsie, who also dissolved the Council of State and scrapped some sections of the constitution, did not consult with the elected government. "There is no government in Lesotho other than the elected one," he stressed.

He said King Letsie wrote a letter to the prime minister he deposed on August 27, inviting him to a meeting to resolve the crisis but Dr Mokhehle refused to accept the letter.

Mr Qobela also said it was not agreed at the Pretoria meeting, initiated by South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, that both King Letsie and Dr Mokhehle should go back to Lesotho to confer with each other to resolve the crisis.

He said last Thursday's Pretoria meeting urged the king to think again and restore the democratically elected government that he deposed on August 17.

Mr Qobela said the Southern African Development Community summit in Gaborone this week implored King Letsie to abide by the agreement reached at the Pretoria meeting.

Once back in power, he said, the deposed government would find out who had authorised payment of those usurping the reigns of power and act accordingly.

He said the Lesotho army was formed by former prime minister, the late Chief Leabua Jonathan, to perpetrate dictatorship.

The Mokhehle government had appointed a commission of inquiry to look at the possible ways of restructuring the army with a view to depoliticising it.

#### **Malawi**

#### **Muluzi Seeks Food Aid From South Africa, Zimbabwe**

*EA3108101594 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] His excellency the state president, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, has said southern African states have agreed not to condone nondemocratic actions in the region in its process of democratization. The state president was speaking in Blantyre today when he addressed a press conference on his return from Botswana, where he attended a SADC [Southern Africa Development Community] meeting for heads of state and government. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on the food situation in the country, President Muluzi said the government was seriously looking into the matter and needed the cooperation of all political and other leaders in the country. He said while in Botswana,



he reminded the South African vice president, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, and the Zimbabwean president, Mr. Robert Mugabe, to consider the quick supply of relief maize to Malawi, which he said ranked high, together with Tanzania, as needy states in the region.

President Muluzi then disclosed that Malawi will host the next SADC consultative meeting in January 1995, while South Africa will be the venue for the next heads of state summit.

### Mozambique

#### Chissano Returns to Maputo After Talks With Mugabe

*MB3008194194 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] President Joaquim Chissano and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Robert Mugabe, have described the development of the Mozambican peace process as positive. Meanwhile, President Chissano said it will not be possible to have a 30,000-strong army before the October elections, as stipulated in the General Peace Accord.

The two heads of state met in Harare today to examine the Mozambican peace process and bilateral cooperation. Chissano went to Harare at the invitation of his counterpart, Robert Mugabe. The Zimbabwean president said he wanted to examine with Chissano the latest developments in the Mozambican peace process.

Lately the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has been insisting on the formation of a government of national unity after the October elections. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama wants an agreement on the issue by 25 September. President Mugabe believes the Mozambican political parties should concentrate their efforts on presenting their government programs to the people. Mugabe said that in democratic multiparty systems, it is the people who choose the best party to govern the country. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the two heads of state met alone for more than one hour. Afterward they joined their respective delegations. Chissano and Mugabe already had met at the Southern African Development Community [SADC] summit meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 29 August. South Africa was formally admitted to SADC at the meeting. The summit meeting decided that countries that are also members of the Preferential Trade Area are free to choose the best organization between the two.

Meanwhile, President Joaquim Chissano and his delegation returned to Maputo a few moments ago.

#### UN's Ajello Views Troop Demobilization, Other Issues

*MB3008165994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] UN special representative Aldo Ajello gave his regular press briefing today. Radio Mozambique's Emilio Manhique reports:

[Manhique] UN special representative Dr. Aldo Ajello said in the Mozambican capital today that 70,335 government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers have been demobilized so far. The government demobilized 52,108 men, while Renamo released 18,227 soldiers. The UN special representative in Mozambique said a total of 4,296 government men and 3,478 Renamo troops have been drafted into the new army so far. A total of 470 soldiers from both sides were not allowed to join the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, because of physical problems or because they wore stripes that did not correspond to their actual ranks.

Aldo Ajello told the media that 7,726 government soldiers and 1,935 Renamo men currently are undergoing demobilization. The UN special representative noted that there continues to be a comparatively high number of absences in the [words indistinct] demobilization, and he added that at the 29 August meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, it strongly recommended that both sides provide the relevant information to their forces and ask them to be present when they are scheduled to be demobilized.

Ajello said he is certain those men will come forward because they will not get any money unless they are demobilized.

Concerning the formation of the new army, UN special representative Aldo Ajello said the possibility is being considered that some units can be integrated into the new FADM army as they are. This is the case for artillery, anti-aircraft, tank, and other units. Ajello also predicted the new army will have some 12,000 men by October.

The UN special representative in Mozambique also briefed the media on security on the roads. He said a Zambian patrol had arrested five bandits carrying 11 AK-47 weapons, 11 clips, 206 rounds of ammunition for light weapons, and a Makarov pistol. [passage omitted]

#### Renamo Says Frelimo Training Men for Intimidation

*MB3008174494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Francisco Rupanzana, joint chairman of the National Territorial Administration Commission, CNAT, and senior official of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, has accused the Mozambican Government of training so-called ninjas to intimidate the people during the process leading to the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for October.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Mozambique, Rupanzana said those ninja forces are trained at (Nameliquere) Center in Nampula Province and at night they are let loose on the town. He said that former People's National Security Service agents, militiamen, and demobilized soldiers are being recruited to be trained to retaliate against the opponents of the Mozambique Liberation

Front, Frelimo, during the electoral campaign, as well as to stop them from coming to the polls in large numbers.

CNAT Joint Chairman Francisco Rapunzana also said those men have been trained not so much to identify citizens as to demand travel documents and search through bags, which he described as illegal. He further noted that those so-called ninja forces are being trained to ensure that Frelimo will be ready to wage war should it lose the upcoming elections. [passage omitted]

## Zambia

### Chiluba Opens Trade Union Session, Views Economic Issue

*MB3108085894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba said yesterday the negative side of Zambia's economic conditions continues to be a big source of worry and concern to government. Mr. Chiluba noted, when he opened the European Union-African, Caribbean, and Pacific Trade Union Conference that though winds of democratic change have blown across the region with considerable force, serious economic conditions continue to prevail. The president said on the theme, building a large trade union role in the Lome IV Convention, being attended by delegates from 60 countries, that trade unions should direct their forces on achieving and strengthening measures intended to improve the socioeconomic development in various fields.

Mr. Chiluba said he was aware of the wave of democratic reform which swept the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, particularly Africa, but pointed out that trade unions have more scope than ever before for genuine involvement in the political (?culture) for development.

### Supports Structural Adjustment Plans

*MB3108103094 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba today said the Structural Adjustment Program is not the root cause of Zambia's current economic problems and attributed the situation to the past mismanagement. Mr. Chiluba told an international conference for trade unions in Lusaka that much as he dislikes the adjustment program, there is no alternative but to implement it if Zambia is to come out of its economic doldrums. He said people are now paying the price for letting an irresponsible regime rule for too long.

He said because of the economic crisis that Zambia is experiencing, the country has become a perpetual beggar, a development that is not very healthy for national progress.

### Finance, Energy Ministers View Fuel Import Duty Reduction

*MB3108085994 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] Energy and Water Development Minister Edith Nawakwi yesterday said in Parliament that only companies that need to specify [words indistinct] fuel are allowed to bring the commodity in the country. Contributing to the debate on the (?customs) on the Excise Amendment Bill, Mrs. Nawakwi said companies are afraid to import fuel [words indistinct] they have paid tax and need to specify requirements. The bill, introduced by Finance Minister Ronald Penza, seeks to reduce the duties payable on petroleum and has been brought down by 30 percent from 35 [figures as heard].

Earlier, Mkushi North MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] member (Eric Shenta) had asked whether the private sector would be allowed to import fuel, following the reduction of duties payable on petroleum.

### Government Sets Aside 11 Billion Kwacha To Buy Corn

*MB3108103294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Parliament heard today that the government has set aside over 11 billion kwacha for the purchase of maize this season. Agriculture Minister Simon Zukas told the House that his ministry has (?allocated) 11.6 billion kwacha for purchasing of 1.8 million bags of maize. Mr. Zukas said some of the money will be disbursed through the maize marketing credit revolving fund through which some commercial banks will also contribute funds from their own resources. Mr. Zukas was answering a question by Kisamba Member of Parliament (Mwamuthenta Musakabantu), who wanted to know how much money had been set aside for maize marketing this season.

### Business Community Optimistic About Economic Upturn

*MB3108084594 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] The local business community has expressed growing confidence in the future of the economy and is optimistic that the kwacha and the bank rate will stabilize in the next three months. A Bank of Zambia statement released yesterday says that, according to a survey conducted by the bank's economics department, 231 companies out of a total of 360 have been clear indication of confidence in the future of the economy.

A statement released by the manager for public relations, Mr. Kabina Kabangwe, said most firms interviewed, mainly from the manufacturing, trading, and service sector, expected the kwacha to gain strength soon. [passage omitted]

## Burkina Faso

### Minister Explains Reception of Islamic Deportees

*AB3108134994 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] Burkina Faso will receive within the next few hours 20 of the 26 people deported from the Folembay barracks in northern France. These persons were expelled from France this morning to our country as part of measures aimed at strengthening security in France, according to the communique from the French Interior Ministry. The Burkina minister of external relations, Ablasseh Ouedraogo, explains why those expelled from France are being received in our country.

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] We have accepted them on humanitarian grounds, purely and simply. And as I have said, it was at the request of the French authorities and the people themselves concerned that we decided to give them this refuge. As you know, Burkina Faso is a land of hospitality, and this is not the first time we have received refugees; we have more than 18,000 refugees in our country. With the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees, we try to give these refugees the minimum needed for their survival in order to enable them to endure until they can return home. We have given them full freedom to go anywhere they like. So even as early as this evening, if they decide to leave Burkina Faso, we have no reason to keep them. [end recording]

### Niger's Prime Minister Ends Working Visit

*AB3008134394 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 29 Aug 94*

[Text] [Announcer] The Togolese prime minister arrived in Ouagadougou shortly after the departure of his Nigerois counterpart. Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou ended his 72-hour visit to Burkina Faso this morning. The visit centered on subregional security. Here is Newton Ahmed Barry with a report.

[Barry] The Nigerois head of government's working visit to our country centered on security. The final communique mostly highlighted this issue. According to the communique, the two prime ministers expressed grave concern about the mounting insecurity and persistent conflicts. Earlier, at the Niger-Burkina Faso joint commission meeting of experts, which dwelt at length on the matter, the Niger delegation made some concrete proposals and suggested legal cooperation in order to prevent the use of one country's territory as a rear base for acts of sabotage against the territory of another. In line with this concern, both sides agreed to speed up the demarcation of the Niger-Burkina Faso border and revise the border protocol signed between the two countries in 1964. As we can see, security was mainly discussed although the customary issue of cooperation was also raised.

[Announcer] Bilateral cooperation was among the customary issues discussed. Let us listen to Nigerois Prime Minister Issoufou.

[Begin Issoufou recording] We agreed to organize and rationalize transit. Still on economic cooperation, we agreed to draft and sign a protocol on tourism. Plans have also been made for the agricultural, livestock, water supply, environment, health, mining, education, and cultural sectors. [end recording]

## Ghana

### Official Meet UN, OAU Representatives on Liberia

*AB3008184194 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] In the continuing search for an end to the Liberian crisis, a meeting has been held in Accra between representatives of the government and special representatives of the OAU secretary general, Professor Canaan Banana, and of the UN, Mr. Gordon-Somers. The meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of President Rawlings, current chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], reviewed the Liberian problem and assessed the obstacles to the implementation of the Cotonou Accord. It was agreed to send a delegation to visit that country, and to discuss with the warring factions ways of speeding up the peace process. The delegation comprising officials of the Ghana Government and the OAU, as well as UN representatives, will report back to the ECOWAS chairman as early as possible for follow-up action.

## Liberia

### Meeting of Three Factions in Accra Called Off

*AB3008131994 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Accra, Aug 30 (AFP)—A meeting of leaders of the three Liberian factions that signed the July 1993 peace accord due to take place here Tuesday [30 August] has been cancelled, a foreign ministry source in the Ghanaian capital said.

No reason was given for the cancellation of the meeting, which was announced Sunday by a radio station controlled by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

The station said the meeting between representatives of the NPFL, the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) was to be held in Accra under the chairmanship of President Jerry Rawlings, who is the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The three factions concerned signed a peace agreement in Cotonou in neighbouring Benin under which they



agreed to hand over their arms to peacekeeping troops under the eyes of UN observers as a prelude to free elections.

However, fighting has continued and the elections scheduled for September 7 will not now go ahead on that date.

Liberia plunged into civil war in December 1989 when Taylor launched an insurrection. ECOWAS first despatched a multinational peacekeeping force in August 1990.

### **Over 18,000 Evacuated To Escape Factional Fighting**

*AB3008220994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Even as the peace conference in Liberia has been struggling to get going, and amid talk of a meeting of warlords in Ghana next week, fighting has raged on in the east of Liberia. The group of Charles Taylor is coming under a great deal of pressure. He's had mutinies and defections, and now he is battling with two factions. This has been going on since last week around Taylor's headquarters of Gbarnga and has involved ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and LPC [Liberian Peace Council] forces. As always, it's caused most suffering for local civilians, as Nii Nartey Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia:

More than 18,000 people have been evacuated to Wenshu in central Liberia to escape increased fighting between the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and Koromah's faction of ULIMO. Aid workers who arrived here today said the people were evacuated from Balafani and Balatua, about 17 miles northwest of Charles Taylor's Gbarnga headquarters. They described the refugees' condition as very desperate as food supplies have run out. They said that about 125 Sierra Leonean refugees were also evacuated along with the Liberians.

The fighting intensified last Monday [29 August] around Gbarnga, with Alhaji Koroma's forces attacking from the northwest and the Liberian Peace council, the LPC, from the east. Aid workers also said that NPFL rebels last night commandeered 18 relief vehicles assigned to aid workers operating in Gbarnga. They said that this has made it difficult to transport urgently needed relief supplies to those trapped by the fighting. According to them, the situation in Gbarnga remains confused.

Meanwhile, the Carter Center here today confirmed that former United States President Jimmy Carter will arrive here this evening to address the national peace conference tomorrow. The director of the Carter Center in Monrovia, (Paul MacDomet), said President Carter would later travel to the Ghanaian capital, Accra, to attend a meeting of the Liberian warlords next Tuesday.

The warring factions are to meet in Accra next Tuesday to try to thrash out obstacles to peace in war-torn Liberia.

### **WFP Suspends Food Distribution Following Attacks**

*AB3108101794 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 30 (AFP)—The World Food Programme (WFP) announced Tuesday [30 August] it had suspended its operations in west and central Liberia after a series of attacks by armed factions on humanitarian convoys. Since the civil war broke out in December 1989, more than 500,000 displaced persons have been dependent on humanitarian aid for supplies.

On Saturday a convoy transporting 150 tonnes of rice for 40,000 displaced persons near Tubmanburg, 65 kilometres (40 miles) west of Monrovia, was attacked by 300 fighters of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), which controls the area, WFP co-ordinator Leo Van der Velden said.

A second convoy was attacked the same day in ULIMO-controlled Cape Mount county, in the west of the country, by fighters looking for supplies.

Each convoy was saved by the intervention of members of the African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG), Van der Velden said, adding that operations in the area "have always been marked by violence from fighters" unhappy they were not being given food. "We are not catering for fighters, but the displaced people and refugees who are starving as a result of continuous fighting among the warring factions," he said.

The WFP has also suspended operations in the area of Gbarnga, 160 kilometres (100 miles) north-east of Monrovia, the headquarters of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Van der Velden said. Fighting has been raging near the town for the past week between the two principal armed factions.

The NPFL set the conflict off in December 1989 when it launched a rebellion against the regime of former military ruler Samuel Doe, tortured to death by NPFL dissidents in Monrovia nine months later.

## **Niger**

### **Zinder Adopts Measures To Deal With Fuel Shortage**

*AB3008212294 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] The fuel shortage currently prevailing in Zinder was the main preoccupation of a meeting chaired by the regional prefect in the city yesterday afternoon. Also present were the mayor of Zinder Municipality, local

officials from the Nigerian Petroleum Products Company [SONIDEP], gas stations, and price control services. Correspondent Moussa Jareri has the details from Zinder:

[Begin Jareri recording] As we told you in one of our correspondent's reports, filling stations have not been open in Zinder for more than a week now. This is not because the SONIDEP does not have the necessary stock to put an end to the gas shortage prevailing in the prefecture as a result of the political crisis in Nigeria—but because some Zinderese, mainly transportation owners, traders, and even simple motorists, have found in sale of fuel a good revenue source. Since the beginning of the crisis, and despite steps taken by the administrative authorities to cope with the situation, dubious people have concentrated on selling fuel—which apparently is a commercial activity more profitable than any other. A liter of gas, which costs only 310 CFA francs at filling stations, is resold by black marketers at 1,000 or even (?1,250) CFA francs. Rumor has it that many civil servants have engaged in the marketing of petroleum products. A consumer who is in a hurry to continue his trip, or simply to continue his errands in town, is forced to accept the offer—no matter how much the fuel costs. In any event, he has no alternative, because before getting fuel at a filling station, he has to wait for four, or even five days, in a long line of motorists who are also waiting to fill their tanks.

The objective of yesterday's meeting was to face, in the best way possible, this continuing fuel crisis, which has seriously hampered economic activities. Participants at the meeting unanimously agreed on the need to take drastic measures to foil the harmful activities of the new black marketers. The first series of measures is as follows: Minor filling stations—those in the subdistricts—will be directly supplied with fuel by the SONIDEP, because the mentality of making lots of money through fraud also prevails among government employees. Sensitive services such as hospitals, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Niger Electric Power Company, the Niger Water Company, the Defense and Security Forces, the Niger Radio and Television Broadcasting Office, and others should be considered as priority services and supplied with gas as such. The quantity to be bought at filling stations by service vehicles is 20 liters, while other nontravelling customers can buy only 10 liters. Transportation vehicles and other travellers can buy fuel by producing exit authorizations or travel orders. The use of plastic containers and other drums are strictly banned outside filling stations, as well as sale of fuel by roadside retailers. The security forces will be positioned at each of the three filling stations in Zinder Municipality in order to strictly enforce these measures. Travellers stopping over in Zinder can buy enough fuel to reach the next official filling station. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Defense Spokesman Views Changes in Military Leadership

AB3008222994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] The Defense Headquarters says appointments to key military posts are not based on religion or other extra-military considerations. Answering questions from newsmen today in Lagos over the recent changes in the military leadership, the director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, emphasized that the Federal Military Government is sensitive to the aspirations of all sections of the country. He, however, added that the appointment of service chiefs is at the discretion of the government, which also reserved the right to remove anyone when it deems it necessary. On alleged possible marginalization, the defense spokesman explained that the military government has several areas of appointments which can adequately give every section a sense of belonging.

### 'About 100' Protesters Dead, Injured in Edo State

AB3108083594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Tension has increased again in Nigeria. Indeed, it quickly manifested itself in an upsurge of violence in Edo State where a student demonstration demanding the immediate release of Chief Abiola ended on a very bad note. The students clashed violently with the security agents and reports say about 100 people have been injured. This time, Tunde Batunde is on the line from Lagos:

[Begin Batunde recording] Two university towns in the state, namely the University of Benin City and the University of Ekpoma, are occupied by the security agents. They are searching for students who, according to the police, snatched weapons from the security agents during the clashes.

Cordoning off several districts in Benin City and Ekpoma, the police searched houses, particularly for weapons. A Benin City-based fellow reporter of THE VANGUARD newspaper who helped me said bodies of killed demonstrators litter the lanes and surroundings of the university campuses of the two towns. The police invited parents come forward and identify the corpses of their children.

No figure on the number dead was released by the police. However, according to a reliable source, about 100 people may have died following the police reprisals. These demonstrators demand the unconditional release of Chief Moshood Abiola and his inauguration as president of Nigeria.

The police issued an arrest warrant against 35 people alleged to be instigators of the riots. Among such wanted persons are lawyers, journalists, trade unionists, as well

as 71-year-old Anthony Enahoro, one of the pioneers of the independence struggle. Enahoro, who is in detention at the Calabar Prisons near the border with Cameroon, was arrested before these riots broke out. [end recording]

#### Further on Edo State Violence

AB3108132394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] In Nigeria, without waiting for directives from their union leaders, many oil workers resumed work today. The turnout for some distribution centers is said to have reached 90 percent. But the Nigerian Federation is far from seeing an end to its crisis. Tunde Fatunde has details.

[Begin Fatunde recording] In Edo State, 300 km away from Lagos, tension is mounting following reprisals taken by security forces against students of the University of Benin City and the University of Ekpoma. According to Reverend Ubah Ufeyi, a Catholic priest who is in charge of the Abudu St. Thomas parish near Benin City, security forces continue to cordon off houses around the two university campuses.

On the road from Benin City to Ekpoma, I noticed that students who were returning home were harassed by the police. At the outskirts of Ekpoma, where I attended mass, I counted four dead bodies in advanced state of decomposition, Rev. Ubah Ufeyi said.

Furthermore, another reporter, Oko Ayiye, who went to the state hospital morgue at Ekpoma, near the university campus stated that the morgue was full of unidentified dead bodies. He confirmed that most of the inhabitants of Ekpoma have fled following police harassment.

Meanwhile, a pro-government demonstration took place today in Benin City, the administrative capital of Edo State. The demonstrators, led by Mrs. Adagwe Oloko-shere, chanted slogans in favor of the military junta. They were later received by Colonel Mohammed Onuka, the military governor of the state, who promised to take strong measures against those who rise against the military junta's political program. [end recording]

#### Police Seize Illegal Arms Cache in Delta State

AB2908222294 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 29 Aug 94

[Text] An illegal arms depot has been uncovered at Emede in the Soku-South local government area of Delta State. In a raid by the state police command, live ammunition and automatic weapons were seized. Correspondent John Orume reports:

[Begin Orume recording] Acting on a tipoff, policemen stormed the illegal arms depot and recovered three automatic rifles, light assault and air rifles, two double-barrelled guns, and three locally made shotguns; 2,785 rounds of light ammunition, three empty magazines, and police uniforms were also recovered. Delta State Police

Commissioner Alhaji Abdulkadir Shehu told journalists that the suspect has made useful statements to the police, and that his men are currently on the trail of others suspected to be connected with the illegal arms depot. The commissioner appealed to members of the public to support the state police command in its efforts to check the crime wave in Delta State. [end recording]

#### Abiola Lawyer Refuses Police Protection After Attack

AB3008143594 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (AFP) [dateline as received]—A prominent Nigerian lawyer and critic of the junta rule out asking for police protection Tuesday [30 August] despite an attack on his office by gunmen who seriously wounded two security guards. Gani Fawehinmi, who is defending opposition leader Moshood Abiola, on trial for treason, told AFP: "I did not apply for police protection for my body because I trust it only to God."

A police enquiry into the attack has begun and about 10 policemen have been sent to guard Fawehinmi's chambers in Lagos at night, the lawyer said.

Unidentified gunmen opened fire at the offices on Friday, shooting the guards and threatening to target Fawehinmi himself, before making their getaway under cover of darkness.

The two guards are critically ill at a private hospital near the office. One of them, Jubril Ema, had his left arm amputated at the weekend as a result of the attack, Fawehinmi said.

The gunmen, who were wearing "military boots", left a large number of spent cartridges at the scene of the attack, he earlier said.

Fawehinmi is also defending the national executive of one of Nigeria's two powerful oil unions, which has been dissolved by the military government for launching a strike now in its ninth week.

Abiola is on trial for treason in the federal capital Abuja for declaring himself Nigeria's president in June on the strength of an election he was held to have won a year earlier before the military voided the poll. In Lagos, he is suing the junta over his detention.

The National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) is one of the labour organisations to take the junta to court since military ruler General Sani Abacha dissolved their executive councils last week and appointed civilian administrators to run them.

The striking workers want the junta to free Abiola and hand over power to him.

#### Journalists Set Up Group To Monitor, Defend Press Freedoms

AB3008195994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 94

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists has set up a body to monitor and defend press freedom in the country. In a



statement in Abuja, the national president of the union, Mr. Ladi Lawal, says the body will make periodic recommendations on the protection of press rights.

### **Refining, Loading Resume at Port Harcourt Refinery**

*AB3008221794 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Excerpts] The Port Harcourt refinery is now fully back to life, as refining and full-scale loading resumed today after weeks of a shutdown. The executive director, operations, of the refinery, Mr. Morrison Tamono, told the Rivers State administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Dauda Komo, who visited the refinery, that all is now well with the refinery and that the staff is now ready to restore normalcy to the petroleum products distribution system. [passage omitted]

Lt. Col. Dauda Komo, in his response, praised the efforts of the refinery workers at reactivating the industry:

[Begin Komo recording] I am glad to hear that we are now in position, starting from today, to (?supply) refined products to Aba, Enugu, and Makurdi depots, and this action, I am sure, will go a long way in reducing the hardship a lot of our fellow Nigerians are now experiencing as result of petrol shortages. [end recording]

After an inspection tour of the refinery, the administrator addressed the tanker drivers, who have been keeping vigil at the depot for weeks. He commended their patience and expressed the hope that they will soon be served, now that the 13 arms of the loading bay have been programmed to carry out simultaneous loading. Lt. Col. Komo advised the public against panic buying and stockpiling of petroleum products, as the supply situation is now improving. He said, although Rivers State tops the list of places to be served with petroleum products by the Port Harcourt refinery, the Enugu, Aba, and Makurdi depots will also be accorded priority treatment.

### **Lagos Government To Begin Rationing Fuel Supplies**

*AB3008222394 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] Public transporters and manufacturers in Lagos are now to receive a weekly supply of petroleum products from the state government. They have been allowed 25 million liters of diesel and 5 million liters of petrol. The state government explains that this is to ensure that these vital sectors of the economy are not seriously affected by the fuel scarcity in the country. NTA's Ikeja correspondent, Deji Idowu, has the details:

[Begin recording] [Idowu] The weekly 20 million [figure as heard] liters of diesel oil will only be released to the manufacturing companies in Lagos through the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Lagos State branch.

This is to ensure that only genuine manufacturers benefit from the allocation. The allocation to the public transport operators will, in the same vein, be released only through the State Road Transport Owners Association and will be supplied to designated filling stations. These measures become necessary because of increasing reports of fuel diversion, the effect of which is now very glaring in the state. Where there is some marked improvement in the supply and sale of fuel at the filling stations, despite regular allocation to the state by the presidential task force on fuel distribution, little children openly hawk fuel inside plastic cans and sell them to motorists at exorbitant prices. Many filling stations also sell fuel above the official pump price. In many cases, they hoard the fuel, only to sell it at night when members of the state task force on fuel distribution are not around. This has prompted the state government's inauguration of the fuel supply and monitoring committee last week. The chairman of the committee and the state commissioner for public transportation, Dr. Segun Ogundimu, said fuel tankers will henceforth be accompanied by people assigned by the committee, while members of the committee will also receive the fuel at designated filling stations and supervise the sales:

[Ogundimu] Not only that, the committee will go on radio every day, if possible every hour, every two hours, to announce stations that have petrol as scattered all over Lagos.

[Idowu] He said further that the premises of any filling station that hoards fuel will be sealed off and its certificate of occupancy revoked. Hawkers of fuel inside plastic cans will also be arrested henceforth. [end recording]

### **Kenyan Diplomat Condemns Foreign 'Misinformation Campaign'**

*AB3008212694 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] The Kenyan high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr. Joshua Terer, has expressed concern about what he referred to as a campaign of misinformation by the foreign media in their reporting of events and developments in Africa. Mr. Terer, who has completed his tenure in Nigeria, made the observation today in Abuja during his farewell visit to the head of state, General Sani Abacha.

He told the head of state that his two years' stay in Nigeria, and the way the foreign media have reported recent events in Nigeria, have made him more knowledgeable about how the international media report events. The envoy said he has confidence in the capability of the Nigerian Government to resolve the current political crisis.

Gen. Abacha, responding to the envoy's remarks, said he was encouraged by the mature appraisal of the Nigerian situation by the high commissioner. He said that Africans

should strive to understand themselves, in order to collectively confront the negative perception of the continent.

The head of state also received two special messages, one from the Beninois president, Mr. Nicephore Soglo, the other from President Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Both messages were brought to the head of state by the Beninois foreign minister, Mr. Robert Dosso.

#### **Unit To Curb Involvement of Uniformed Men in Crime**

*AB3008203094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 30 Aug 94*

[Text] The Kaduna State police command has set up a unit known as the Special Inquiry Bureau to curb the involvement of uniformed personnel in crimes. The unit comprises the army, police, and the air force, and is empowered to go into any barracks for possible arrest and persecution of any suspected uniformed criminal.

The new Kaduna State commissioner of police, Mr. Raphael Osanaye, disclosed this today at the metro police station, at the start of a familiarization visit on stations in Kaduna metropolis. Mr. Raphael Osanaye added that the police would also embark on an Operation Clean Up to get rid of most criminals in the state. He stated that he identified three robbery groups in the state, which include youths between the ages of 15 and 25, who usually go out in groups of 10 to 20, robbing their victims—those with superior weapons than the police—and some suspected foreign criminals. Mr. Osanaye also stated that the conduct of the entire police would be reviewed.

### **Senegal**

#### **Court Dismisses Charges Against Opposition Leaders**

*AB3108095294 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 31 Aug 94*

[Text] An acquittal was handed down by the Senegalese courts in Dakar. It applies to Abdoulaye Wade and Landing Savane, two opposition leaders who, along with

32 of their supporters and sympathizers, were arrested and detained in the wake of the 16 February riots in Dakar, during which eight people including seven policemen lost their lives. They were subsequently released after embarking on a hunger strike. Yesterday, the court quashed the charges brought against the two opposition leaders. The sentence was handed down by the Dakar Criminal Court. What now remains to be seen is how the Senegalese opposition will react after acquittal, considering that its leaders were incarcerated because of these riots.

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **Attacks by RUF 'Rebels' Reportedly Kill 15**

*AB2908210094 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 29 Aug 94*

[Text] Freetown, Aug 29 (AFP)—Fifteen people were killed over the weekend in raids launched by rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in central Sierra Leone, military sources in Freetown said Monday [29 August].

The attacks occurred around the town of Yele, 150 kilometres (95 miles) east of Freetown, where around 10,000 displaced persons are living. One survivor told AFP that only a handful of soldiers were covering the area at the time, and were unable to stop the rebels.

"When the rebels attacked there was very little they could do," the survivor said.

These raids bring the number of deaths in fighting in Sierra Leone to 120 over the past two weeks.

The rebellion broke out in May 1991 under the leadership of Corporal Foday Sankoh, taking over the south and east of the country before being pushed back toward the Liberian border in 1993. Since the start of this year the rebels have carried out a series of raids in the centre of the country.

Official death figures put the number of casualties since the war began at between 5,000 and 7,000.

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